

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, Editor.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

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OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF PITTE.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENFELHARD,
OF New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF Wilson.

For Treasurer:
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OF Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large:
DANIEL G. POWELL, of Wake,
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District Electors:
1st District: **J. H. WOODEN,** of Lenoir.
2nd District: **J. M. LEACH,** of Johnston.
3rd District: **F. H. BISHOP,** of Wake.
4th District: **R. E. P. BISHOP,** of Johnston.
5th District: **W. B. GLENN,** of Davidson.
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First District: **JESSE J. YATES,** of Hertford.
Second District: **ALFRED M. WADDELL,** of New Hanover.

Third District: **JOSEPH J. DAVIS,** of Franklin.
Fourth District: **ALFRED M. SCALES,** of Rockingham.

Fifth District: **WALTER L. STEELE,** of Richmond.
Sixth District: **WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,** of Iredell.

Seventh District: **ROBERT B. VANCE,** of Sumner.

THE OLD REPUTED BONDS.
Every one familiar with the history of Mississippi politics and with the public life of Hon. Jefferson Davis, will see the correctness of the following extract of a letter written by him to a friend in New York, and published in the Post of that city:

He says: "I had no more to do with the reputation by Mississippi of the bonds issued than either of you had. I was sent to college when a boy; from college went to West Point, from West Point into the army and served on the Indian frontier until 1855, when I married and left the army. I took up my residence in a very retired place, distant from the country in which my father lived and where I had been raised, so that I was a stranger in Mississippi, seldom leaving the canebrake in which I lived, when in 1856, the last of these notorious bonds were issued. It was seven years thereafter before I was brought into any political discussion, and then only in the county in which I resided. Before that time, 1858, the bonds had been repudiated, and though the question still entered into party politics it had little more than an historical existence. Upon the question, as a political-moral one, I opposed the doctrine of repudiation, insisting that governments like individuals, when claims were made against them, had no right to make any other issue than one of fact. Is there a debt or not? For that publicly declared opinion the party of repudiators made war against me in the beginning of my political life, using both strategy and concentration of their forces to defeat my nomination for Congress in 1858. When the Federal government sought to discredit the Confederacy in foreign markets they sent me to England to represent me as repudiator. No man knew better than he the falsity of his representation, for he was an active politician in Mississippi when repudiation occurred, and it was years afterwards before he knew of my existence."

Attorney General Taft has recommended the pardon of Hening, Miller and the other whiskey thieves now in the Chicago jail. The ground for their discharge is that they were the victims of a base conspiracy to injure the administration. If there is anything that is now thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the government officials is that the whiskey ring is a sacred and holy thing and must not be interfered with.

Sixty-two babies reported for duty at a baby party in Jersey City recently, and a benevolent gentleman of this city, it is said, "furnished refreshments for all of them." Jones, at our elbow, says that man would not have an independent fortune as a wet nurse.

WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA READ THIS!

A Penitentiary Convict the Master of the Poor People of Bertie, Who Are so Unfortunate as to be Inmates of the Poor House!

THE WHITE WOMEN FORCED TO WAIT UPON HIS BLACK WIFE!

Can the White Men Longer Vote for a Party that Does These Things?

Pass It Around, Brothers of the State Press.

It is time for the people of North Carolina to pause and think. After four years of bloody war the African was formally emancipated, but was slavery abolished? No, indeed. We blush that to-day, eleven years after African slavery was abolished in North Carolina, white slavery in a more degrading, humiliating form than was ever assumed by African slavery, still exists. In Jones county it exists, in our own county of New Hanover it exists, and in Bertie county it exists. What shall we do? We of the East can do nothing of ourselves; what say our brethren of the West—will they help us in this our day of necessity? Are they willing that white men and white women, no matter how aged or how infirm, or how destitute and poverty-stricken, shall be the slaves of negroes? Yet these things exist to-day under Radical rule, and will continue to exist so long as Radical rule continues in North Carolina.

We appeal, in the most earnest manner, to our brethren of the West to help us, and that they may comprehend the necessity there is for relief, let them read the following account of the way affairs are conducted in the county of Bertie, where Radicals and negroes hold full sway. The account is taken from the *Albany Times*, a paper published in Bertie county, and that knows whereof it speaks. We trust that every Democratic sheet in the State will lay the facts before its readers. The *Times* says:

The tale that we propose to tell is shocking to think of. Louisa Hyman, a negro, who was convicted in this county for stealing fiddle, and served out part of his time in the penitentiary, is in charge of the poor house of Bertie county. We have said before in these columns that it was an insult to the white people of the county too grievous to be borne. We should not have had anything to do about it at this time, but recently we have heard such terrible accounts of this black monster's cruelty to the inmates.

Every one of the inmates are subjected to the way. The report is that the inmates make them wait upon his wife as if she were a queen. An old colored woman had been there staying a few days nursing her sick daughter. She said that the poor inmates are made to do anything this fellow may please. She sits down and makes them build her fires, bring water and anything else she chooses. The report comes to us that since the good old colored woman told the tale, this black devil has not allowed her to go in to see her sick daughter.

The inmates are prevented from telling how they are treated by this negro, by threats from him of keeping them locked up inside of the walls. There is a poor unfortunate old lady in there who has entirely lost her mind; we have heard on good authority that this convict whips her when he pleases. If these things are not believed by the County Commissioners, let them get the proper witnesses, assure them that they shall not be harmed for telling the truth, and every word we have written will be verified. We appeal to white men everywhere to help us by voting the party out of power that has brought such shame upon us.

If you are a white man, and the blood of a freeman runs through your veins, then vote this party out of power. Who put Louisa Hyman there to oversee the poor white people of the county? Radicals. Who removed him but do not? The Radicals. Whom does this scoundrel lord it over? It is the poor of the county. Will you have a party like him and vote them out of power?

Will our white brethren of the west longer sustain this party? Great God forbid! Tell it to them ye men who are speaking up there. Tell them the poor whites here beg them for help. Can they refuse? We trust not.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.
The following recapitulation of the votes by which the several Constitutional amendments were adopted, for which we are indebted to the Raleigh *News*, shows that sixteen of the thirty amendments passed unanimously; that the Republicans voted solidly against only four of the amendments, to-wit: the 9th, 17th, 21st and 25th, and that they voted for ten of the amendments, to-wit: the 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 27th and 30th:

1 Radicals voted for the...	11th
2 Radicals " " " " " "	24th
7 " " " " " "	15th
10 " " " " " "	13th
21 " " " " " "	12th
27 " " " " " "	8th
37 " " " " " "	27th
40 " " " " " "	30th
42 " " " " " "	23rd
52 " " " " " "	26th

So that of the thirty amendments proposed the Radicals voted for twenty-six—in votes ranging from 1 to 62.

In the face of these undeniable facts and of its present seeming opposition to the amendments, what can be said of the course of the Republican party in regard to the amendments, save that it is marked by demagoguery, corruption and double-dealing, unsurpassed even in the annals of its own party! Who can tell how the members of that party will vote when they go to the polls in November? Will they vote then as they voted in the Convention, or will they vote then as they talk now? Who can tell? Was there ever such a party in the world? And yet the mass of the colored people give it their entire confidence!

Nearly all the postoffices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour in the day.

THE FEDERAL SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

We have thus far heard of no Democrat who objects to the proposed appointment of supervisors of the November election. The white people of North Carolina intend carry the coming election, but they intend to do it in the face of day, openly and publicly. They have no secret machinery at work in their behalf, lawfully or unlawfully. They are willing for all the world to know and to see what means they use to induce men to vote the Democratic ticket. What they rely upon is the strength of their cause aided by discipline and thorough organization, brought about by the formation of thorough-going, active, energetic Tilden and Vance Clubs and our various regular Democratic Executive Committees with their full memberships.

With this machinery, we expect to ensure a full attendance of Democratic voters at each polling place. There is no need to lose a single Democratic vote in a county if the voter is not too sick to go to the polls. On the day of election we expect our challengers at the several polling places to have full lists of the Democratic voters of the precinct and as each one votes to check his name off, so that at twelve o'clock the names may be put in an appearance may be at once sent for. We expect Democratic voters to put in their votes peacefully and quietly and we expect Radical voters to do the same. We expect to have and intend to have no disturbance at the polls and no staying or interfering with elections by Radical office holders or others. The sentence of three years in the penitentiary and three months in jail, now hanging over Mr. Heaton's head, will go far to warn men of all races and colors that it is dangerous to interfere with citizens of North Carolina in the free and uncontrolled exercise of that greatest right of an American citizen, the right of suffrage. Three years in the penitentiary and three months in jail constitute a costly compensation for the luxury of raising a riot at an election. The majority of the law has been vindicated. Heaton's sentence is worth more to ensure a quiet, honest election than all the supervisors Judge Bond can appoint in six months. Disturbances of the peace now know what to expect. But for all that, we have not the slightest objection to the appointment of supervisors. We are willing, nay anxious, to see any and every possible precaution taken that the wit of any man can devise to secure an honest, fair and peaceable election. And we say this as well because it is right as because it is to our interest to have a quiet election. There is no doubt about the fact that a majority of the voters of North Carolina are warmly in favor of the election of Tilden and Vance, because earnestly desirous of bringing about universal reconciliation and reform. All we have to do, to make victory certain, is to bring out the full strength. Let us then have a full, fair, and free election, with as many supervisors to see us vote as may be desired. We have nothing to conceal.

THE LYNCHBURG (VA.) NEWS, in commenting upon the above, gives expression exactly to the views of the JOURNAL. The *News* is a contemporary that we have long held in high esteem. It says:

"The above, which we clip from the New York *Herald*, proves what we have asserted, that at the North coercion of employees by employers has become so habitual that it is understood by both, and regarded as right, and now the *Herald*, tells us that we ought not to publicly encourage the open, honest formation of colored Democratic clubs, that we ought not openly to tell the negroes to quit their new masters and be freemen in fact, and organize for themselves, but we ought to use the Northern method of persuasion—bread and meat pressure, and that great good could be accomplished in this—quiet, and non-provoking ways." Now, the Southern people have always been open and above board; they believe in public speaking, in the public announcement of candidates and the open ventilation of political records, and if any one attempts to coerce the weak and the poor and compel them against their will to vote, they will not only not be guilty of publicly, much less privately, doing this thing, but they will risk person and life to prevent its being done. We can tell the Radicals, black and white, who have been lordling it over poor, ignorant colored people, that we have by words exposed this, and warned their slaves, and we fearlessly do so still; that they will make no attempt at intimidation or coercion, by fraud or corruption, but wherever the black people, in numbers great or small, say they wish to vote the Democratic ticket, and to act with that party, every white Democrat may be relied on to see (at any cost) that they are protected in every way in the exercise of the right. And that the Republican party will not have either force or fraud enough to prevent such protection.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that Mr. Taft has simply written his name next below that of Jeffries and Benches Arnold by this authorization what he knows is contemplated sacrifice in the interest of organized thieves.

The *Eagle* is slightly mistaken. Judge Settle and Judge Pearson go in ahead of Taft some six years ago, and are next to Jeffries, while Taft is at the foot of the class. Give the devil his due.

WHAT VOTES FOR HAYES MEAN.
A vote for Hayes is a vote for Robeson.
A vote for Hayes is a vote for Belknap.
A vote for Hayes is a vote for Delano.
A vote for Hayes is a vote against Retrenchment.
A vote for Hayes is a vote for the Indian Bureau.

A vote for Hayes is a vote for the Freedmen's Bank.
A vote for Hayes is a vote for Babcock, McDonald and Joyce.
Every vote cast for the Republican ticket at the State elections is a vote for Hayes and all the swindles and swindlers of Grant's administration.

The most conspicuous feature of the canvass so far has been the great number of prominent Republicans who have renounced their old political affiliations and are giving their support to Tilden and Hendricks. The same process is going on now in Republican ranks that marked the disintegration of the dominant party twenty years ago. It was the beginning of the end, when Greeley, Sumner, Grant, Brown, Gov. Curtis and Senator Doolittle, abolitionists, and emancipationists, detached themselves from the Republican party. The almost unanimous abandonment of the German element, and the attaching of such men as Charles Francis Adams, George W. Julian and others who could be named, to the Democratic following, is sure indication of final dissolution of a party that has become too corrupt to hold in its ranks men who regard the good of the country as above fealty to party.

Who was benefited by the funds which seventy thousand poor negroes had placed in the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and of which they were ruthlessly, despicably, and willfully robbed?

THE CANBY CONSTITUTION—WHO MADE IT AND HOW!

The Constitution under which we live, was the work of the Convention of 1868. That Convention was composed very largely of ignorant men, very largely of corrupt men, who were controlled by strangers in our State and unknown to our people as the representatives of their conquerors in a long bloody and disastrous war. It would indeed have been well if high-minded men had the Constitution framed by that body been adapted to the wants and condition of the people of North Carolina for the simple reason that the men who composed it neither knew nor cared what those wants might be.

Nor was the mode in which the pretended ratification of the Constitution was accomplished, calculated to sugarcoat the bitter pill. Change everywhere and in everything was the order of the day. Our entire system of government was overthrown. Power was taken from the many and given to the few; was taken from the people and given to the office-holders. The people were made subordinate and their rulers were made supreme. In all things the servant was put above the master. The white race was subjected to the rule of the black race. Thousands and thousands of our best white citizens were disfranchised and kept away from the polls while vast hordes of ignorant excited negroes were permitted to crowd to them, breathing threats of vengeance against their late owners. Watchful bayonets and ready swords were everywhere gleaming. Federal officers everywhere stood ready to give the word to Federal soldiers to force with cannon and bayonet, upon a disarmed and unprepared people, a constitution of ones infamous in its origin and ruinous in its operation.

Nor was the man who did all these things a man to be loved by us, Canby, General Edward Canby, then military lord and master over our State, was a General in the victorious Federal army, the army that pillaged and plundered our people and laid waste our country, that had burned our cities and ravaged our women and murdered our men. This man from his residence in South Carolina gave orders for the arrest and trial by military tribunal of citizens of North Carolina; appointed and removed at will, and merely by an ordinary telegram, even the very highest officials of our State, our very Governors indeed; by military order he held the civil officers of counties "responsible" to himself for the discharge of their duties; opened and closed at will our citizens' places of business, and permitted and forbade traffic at will; at will he opened and closed the ballot-box to our citizens; convened conventions at will and seated and unseated members thereof; appropriated by military order the money of the people in their own State Treasury and levied and collected taxes as to him might seem best. Such was the body that framed and such was the man and such was the power, that forced upon us the infamous Constitution under which we live.

It would have been well if high-minded men, we say, had it been suited to the wants of the people of North Carolina. That it must be changed materially, is now no longer an open question.

THE QUICKEST ROAD TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY.
Every man in America, regardless of color or class, is or ought to be anxious to re-unite and reconcile the late belligerent and yet discordant States of the Federal Union. Nor is this feeling the dictate of patriotism or sentiment alone; self interest demands it as well. The north cannot prosper unless the south be also prosperous. Nor can prosperity possibly precede reconciliation, and peace and good government. It must follow them. Under which party then will we soonest get peace and a cordial, honest, earnest reconciliation, is the question that men ought to ask themselves.

The Radical party is to-day in full possession of the Federal government, yet from the twelve Southern States and their ten millions of people there is not one single representative on the bench of the Supreme Court—not a single representative of all these States and all these people, whether white or black, in the President's cabinet, nor one representing the Government in any important foreign court. Is it possible for ten millions of people ever to rest contented and peaceable and happy under a government in whose administration they have neither voice nor influence? Is there any country in the civilized world where ten millions of people owning eight hundred thousand square miles of territory are utterly and entirely unrepresented? Among all these ten millions of people is there not one man who can be trusted in high position? But is that the reason why no one is chosen, or is it because the fires of sectional jealousy and sectional hate are still aglow in the bosoms of Northern Radicals? Will the continuance of such men in power bring peace and reconciliation? Will brought about until the people of the South shall be once more fully trusted as equals? It is idle to expect it upon any other terms. Ten millions of people will ever resent their exclusion from the government under which they live, not merely because of a love of spoils, but because of a desire to maintain and defend their right to a voice in the administration of the government to whose support they contribute their means, and in whose defense they stand ready to pour out their blood, if need be.

Nor is this all. Men do not ordinarily heal feuds with their neighbors by constantly heaping foul abuse upon them. Is there a single Northern Radical in all the land that has ever spoken one kindly word of the Southern people? Do not they all vilify and abuse us from day's end to day's end? Can we hope for reconciliation until this flood of billingsgate shall cease to flow? It is idle to talk about Southern

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Armed Resistance to Law.

A Constant Attempt to Arrest a Negro Charged with Crime—His Posses Resisted by Crowds of Armed Negroes—Terrible Condition of Affairs.

The following special dispatch to the Charleston *News and Courier* gives all the facts connected with the lawless conduct of an armed body of negroes near Jackson station on the Port Royal Railroad, a short account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns on the eighteenth. The Augusta papers give substantially the same statement, though fuller and more circumstantial in the narrative:

August 18, September 18. Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock, at the Station neighborhood, near Jackson station, on the Port Royal Railroad, two negroes made an assault upon Mrs. Alonzo Harley. Mr. Harley was at the time in the field working, and no one was the better of Mrs. Harley, a youth of nine years, and an infant two or three years old. The negroes knocked Mrs. Harley down two or three times, intending to rob the house. The son did all he could to prevent the negroes from killing his mother, and when they turned to clasp him the mother reached up and took down a double-barrel gun. The negroes, thinking it loaded, fled.

The neighborhood was alarmed and a crowd gathered and went in search of the fugitives. They succeeded in finding one of the negroes, who was identified by a son of Mr. Harley. Harley struck the negro with his fist, and when the negro ran he was fired upon by the crowd. The man was recaptured and taken to the house of Mr. Harley, and identified by Mrs. Harley. He was then taken off from the house, and confessed the crime and gave the names of the man who was with him. The wounded negro died last Saturday.

It was decided to arrest the accomplice, and a warrant was issued by a negro magistrate, and placed in the hands of a constable, who summoned a posse of white men to assist him in making the arrest.

When the posse assembled, it was ascertained that a body of negroes numbering about one hundred and fifty, had assembled under arms about seven miles below, and had sent word that they would be ready to defend the negroes against the posse. Two white men were there upon sent forward to prevail upon the negroes to disband, and to allow the constable to make the arrest. When these two reached the spot they found thirteen negroes guarding the accused. They informed the negroes of their errand when the latter, together with others in the vicinity, set up a yell. In less than a minute the negroes surrounded the white men, and pointed their guns at them, demanded their blood. Only by the exertions of the negro captain were the young men prevented from firing. The white men never surrendered the negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Harley, unless he was permitted to accompany him to Aiken.

In the meantime, the posse came up and the constable demanded an interview with the captain. The latter agreed, if the posse would not come up. The constable ordered the posse to fall back, and they did so. The negroes seeing this, thought they were retreating, advanced within forty yards and fired a volley into their ranks, inflicting no damage, but the men were in a deep ditch, and recognizing their position, retreated to the open ground.

The negroes were coming on rapidly when the whites fired on them, wounding three slightly. The negroes ran into the swamp. A messenger was sent for the negro magistrate, and upon his arrival, he advised the constable to force the negroes to demand the accused. This was done, but they denied his presence among them, and agreed to disperse if the whites would, and said they would give up the accused if he came to them. This was accepted by the constable, and the whites began to disperse; but, fearing that the negroes would act treacherously, they sent back for the posse to assist in the apprehension of the accused. These men returned in an hour and reported that they were surrounded by negroes and were compelled to plead for their lives. Reinforcements were then sent for.

Fifteen men, while passing through a deep cut, were fired upon by the negroes, and it was at first reported that three white men were killed, but later accounts say this was not the case. This morning the negroes removed the bolts from the rails over a small stream on the Port Royal Railroad, near Jackson Station, and threw a freight train from the track. The locomotive and seven cars were thrown into the water. The negroes afterwards fired into the wrecked train.

Capt. Fleming, superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad, telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain, requesting him to order Linnet, Barnhardt, commanding the United States forces at the wreck to protect the laborers while repairing the track. Chamberlain telegraphed Gen. Rucker for instructions. It is understood that Gen. Rucker ordered him to remain at Hamburg.

The negroes are in force between the South Carolina and Port Royal Railroads. Col. A. F. Butler, with a force of whites, has gone off to fight a battle is expected to-night. There is great excitement in Augusta. The latest reports from the scene of the conflict show one white man wounded and six negroes were killed yesterday.

H. H. Redfield, writing from Spartanburg, S. C., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: I have spoken of the blind fury of the blacks when one of their number is slain. South Carolina is not an exception, but it exists to a fearful extent in this State. Withdraw all fear of punishment, and the infuriated blacks would tear the head of a white man from his neck. The band of vengeance is only stayed by the certainty that the whites will make short work of anybody who interferes with their black allies. You would have about the same luck in trying to convince a negro that his fellow-black has a right to "join the democrats" that you would in trying to inform them that their sin rises at midnight. It is useless to argue or to talk. They have no idea of personal rights in that direction.

We have nothing to hope then from the success of the Radical party, but everything from that of the Democratic party. Peace and reconciliation must come before there can be prosperity, and there can be neither peace nor reconciliation until the Radical party shall be driven from the places of power and trust they have so long and so grievously abused.

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Capt. Fleming, superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad, telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain, requesting him to order Linnet, Barnhardt, commanding the United States forces at the wreck to protect the laborers while repairing the track. Chamberlain telegraphed Gen. Rucker for instructions. It is understood that Gen. Rucker ordered him to remain at Hamburg.

The negroes are in force between the South Carolina and Port Royal Railroads. Col. A. F. Butler, with a force of whites, has gone off to fight a battle is expected to-night. There is great excitement in Augusta. The latest reports from the scene of the conflict show one white man wounded and six negroes were killed yesterday.

H. H. Redfield, writing from Spartanburg, S. C., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: I have spoken of the blind fury of the blacks when one of their number is slain. South Carolina is not an exception, but it exists to a fearful extent in this State. Withdraw all fear of punishment, and the infuriated blacks would tear the head of a white man from his neck. The band of vengeance is only stayed by the certainty that the whites will make short work of anybody who interferes with their black allies. You would have about the same luck in trying to convince a negro that his fellow-black has a right to "join the democrats" that you would in trying to inform them that their sin rises at midnight. It is useless to argue or to talk. They have no idea of personal rights in that direction.

We have nothing to hope then from the success of the Radical party, but everything from that of the Democratic party. Peace and reconciliation must come before there can be prosperity, and there can be neither peace nor reconciliation until the Radical party shall be driven from the places of power and trust they have so long and so grievously abused.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Armed Resistance to Law. A Constant Attempt to Arrest a Negro Charged with Crime—His Posses Resisted by Crowds of Armed Negroes—Terrible Condition of Affairs.

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The following special dispatch to the Charleston *News and Courier* gives all the facts connected with the lawless conduct of an armed body of negroes near Jackson station on the Port Royal Railroad, a short account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns on the eighteenth. The Augusta papers give substantially the same statement, though fuller and more circumstantial in the narrative:

August 18, September 18. Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock, at the Station neighborhood, near Jackson station, on the Port Royal Railroad, two negroes made an assault upon Mrs. Alonzo Harley. Mr. Harley was at the time in the field working, and no one was the better of Mrs. Harley, a youth of nine years, and an infant two or three years old. The negroes knocked Mrs. Harley down two or three times, intending to rob the house. The son did all he could to prevent the negroes from killing his mother, and when they turned to clasp him the mother reached up and took down a double-barrel gun. The negroes, thinking it loaded, fled.

The neighborhood was alarmed and a crowd gathered and went in search of the fugitives. They succeeded in finding one of the negroes, who was identified by a son of Mr. Harley. Harley struck the negro with his fist, and when the negro ran he was fired upon by the crowd. The man was recaptured and taken to the house of Mr. Harley, and identified by Mrs. Harley. He was then taken off from the house, and confessed the crime and gave the names of the man who was with him. The wounded negro died last Saturday.

It was decided to arrest the accomplice, and a warrant was issued by a negro magistrate, and placed in the hands of a constable, who summoned a posse of white men to assist him in making the arrest.

When the posse assembled, it was ascertained that a body of negroes numbering about one hundred and fifty, had assembled under arms about seven miles below, and had sent word that they would be ready to defend the negroes against the posse. Two white men were there upon sent forward to prevail upon the negroes to disband, and to allow the constable to make the arrest. When these two reached the spot they found thirteen negroes guarding the accused. They informed the negroes of their errand when the latter, together with others in the vicinity, set up a yell. In less than a minute the negroes surrounded the white men, and pointed their guns at them, demanded their blood. Only by the exertions of the negro captain were the young men prevented from firing. The white men never surrendered the negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Harley, unless he was permitted to accompany him to Aiken.

In the meantime, the posse came up and the constable demanded an interview with the captain. The latter agreed, if the posse would not come up. The constable ordered the posse to fall back, and they did so. The negroes seeing this, thought they were retreating, advanced within forty yards and fired a volley into their ranks, inflicting no damage, but the men were in a deep ditch, and recognizing their position, retreated to the open ground.

The negroes were coming on rapidly when the whites fired on them, wounding three slightly. The negroes ran into the swamp. A messenger was sent for the negro magistrate, and upon his arrival, he advised the constable to force the negroes to demand the accused. This was done, but they denied his presence among them, and agreed to disperse if the whites would, and said they would give up the accused if he came to them. This was accepted by the constable, and the whites began to disperse; but, fearing that the negroes would act treacherously, they sent back for the posse to assist in the apprehension of the accused. These men returned in an hour and reported that they were surrounded by negroes and were compelled to plead for their lives. Reinforcements were then sent for.

Fifteen men, while passing through a deep cut, were fired upon by the negroes, and it was at first reported that three white men were killed, but later accounts say this was not the case. This morning the negroes removed the bolts from the rails over a small stream on the Port Royal Railroad, near Jackson Station, and